BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1853.....NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
De. do.	2 insertions,		75
De. do.	3 do.		1 00
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De. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
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Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8x9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

JOHN R. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 16th, 1853 2-tljan

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, *pledging himself to use* every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 24l-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marecllnes, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER.
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from *us* soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

General Notices.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this day associated with them in business, THOMAS W. PLAYER. In future, the business will be transacted under the name of MacMILLAN, DAVIS & CO. MacMILLAN & DAVIS.
September 1st, 1853. 1-1m

THE Books of MacMILLAN & DAVIS are this day closed, and will, in a few days, be ready for settlement. All persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle the same; and those having claims, present them for payment.
Sept. 1, 1853.—[1-1m] MacMILLAN & DAVIS.

FOR RENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER will rent, for the ensuing year, his LOT at Battlesboro', in the county of Edgecombe lying immediately on the W. & R. Railroad, and County Road leading from Tarboro' to Raleigh. The situation is perfectly healthy and in a good neighborhood. The building consists of a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with four rooms, and all o her necessary out houses. Also, a good store house. It is a good stand for a store and public house, there being none near, and one very much needed.
Apply to B. H. HALE at Battlesboro, Edgecombe County, N C.
N. B. Possession can be given immediately.
September, 2d, 1853 52-8t*

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

STAVES AND HEADING.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., August 12th, 1853. 49-t1stD*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst, formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and
	all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.	

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
	White Linen Drill;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Tally Velvets;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
Marseilles Vestings;	Large supply Looking Glasses
California stripes & cottonades	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine,
do. col'd do. do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	Child Pearl Hats;
Fig'd and plain do.	do. do. do. Feathers;
Lawns and Muslins;	Swiss Trimming;
Superfine Armenian do.	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Jaconet do. do;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Silk do. do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Col'd " " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C, March 18th, 1853. 11

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called Eady, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Of all qualities, for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW, No. 3, Granite Row.

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE firm heretofore existing between BOYKIN & MORISEY, in Clinton, having been dissolved by the death of RICHARD B. MORISEY, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said firm to come forward and make payment to ISAAC BOYKIN, who is authorized to settle up the business of said copartnership.
All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned.
ISAAC BOYKIN.
Sept. 30th, 1853 4-4t

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell his plantation on the 5th of November next, by auction. The tract contains seven hundred acres and is situated on the Six Runs, one mile from the Road leading from Warsaw to Clinton, five miles from the latter. It is one of the best farms in the country for producing Cotton, Corn, &c. There is a large dwelling-house, a good kitchen and out-houses. The water is most excellent. There is a six-horse crop cleared, and some of the finest lands to clear that can be found on the Six Runs.—This is heavily timbered with red and white Oak. The pine land is of the very best quality, with twenty thousand trees *to box*. The situation is *decidedly* healthy.
Owing to my afflictions, I am determined to sell, and will sell, only by auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
J. W. MOSELEY.
Sampson co., N. C., Sept. 30th, 1853 4-ts

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER.
RESPECTFULLY beg leave to announce to their friends and numerous customers that they have received and are constanly opening a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and will continue to receive at intervals throughout the season, a rich and varied stock of all the newest designs and patterns—amongst which may be classed the following:
Rich Plain and Brocade Silk; Elegant Black Ottoman, Brocade and Plaid Spun Silks, new style of Satin de Chains, Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, and all the most recent articles of Ladies dress goods—with a magnificent assortment of Embroideries, Gloves, Horiery and other Fancy Goods; Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers are all of the latest FRENCH IMPORTATIONS and surpass in point of taste and elegance any assortment ever before exhibited in this city.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS.
A large assortment in great variety; Kerseys and Linseys for Servants; Domestics, Osnaburgs, Blue Stripes, and an assortment of all such goods usually classed under MEN'S WEAR.
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.
An elegant assortment of Philadelphia made shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps for Men and Boys.
Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

Now Ready;
THE NEW METHODIST SINGING BOOK:
LUTE OF ZION,
By I. B. WOODBURY, assisted by Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor of the John Street Methodist Church.
It comprises nearly one thousand pieces of the choicest MUSIC, including almost every old tune of any merit ever published; it represents some two hundred of the finest composers the world ever saw, and contains every variety of meter now in use, with copious indexes to every part. The LUTE is therefore held with truth to be an almost exhaustless mine of the richest Sacred Musical Treasures ever presented to the public. Glowing with the animation and burning zeal of the communion for which it is designed, the tunes are nevertheless equally adapted to the Hymn Books of all denominations of Christians. Of Mr. WOODBURY'S last Book, the Dulcimer,
OVER 150,000 COPIES
have been issued since its appearance three years ago, and still the demand is on the increase. Is any further evidence of the admiration in which he is held as a Composer to be desired?
From the enthusiasm with which the LUTE has already been greeted, a reception for it similar to that meted to the Dulcimer is confidently expected.
Any professional musician desiring a copy of either the Lute or Dulcimer for examination, can have it sent to him, free of postage by remitting 60 cents to the Publisher.
F. J. HUNTINGTON, 23 Park Row, N. York.
Sept. 16th, 1853. 2-4t

THE SUBSCRIBERS are weekly receiving articles in their line from New York, Fayetteville, and by Railroad.—Pork, Flour and Bacon—of which we now have a pretty good supply, just received and landing—say some forty bbls. City Mess Pork, some 2 or 3,000 lbs. Bacon, and forty or fifty bbls Flour, assorted, from Hiram Smith, to Fayetteville. We keep Sugar, Coffee, and a few other necessary articles of general use, as a matter of accommodation to our customers. We are truly thankful for the patronage given us heretofore, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, with all the addition our friends please to give us.
R. GRANT & BRO.,
To be found at our former stand—Lord's Building, on the Wharf. [Sept. 9th, '53.—1-6w

ABSTRACT from the Minutes of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, at Spring Term, 1853, Hon. John M. Dick, Presiding Judge:
"*Ordered*, That hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up on Monday of the first week of the Court, and continued until Tuesday night of the second week of the Term, and that on Wednesday of the second week of the Term, the State Docket shall be taken up and continued until disposed of. Parties and witnesses on the State Docket are not required to attend until Wednesday of the second week of the Term.
"*It is further Ordered*, That this notice be advertised in the Wilmington Herald and Journal newspapers, for six weeks previous to the next Term of this Court," which will commence the 4th Monday after 4th Monday of September next. H. W. FOY, Clerk.
Sept. 9th, 1853 1-6w.

$35 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.
August 19th, 1853 50-tf

$30 REWARD.
WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get him again, (my negro fellows SAM) Sam is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—dark complected. He absconded a few days since, and it is supposed he will make his way back to Ashe county, N C. DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 48-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:
COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen, 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.
ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.
TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.
THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.
Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.
BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently sinced.
My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., 30th July, 1853 47-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 32-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;	
6,000 "	"	"	Extra;
5,000 "	"	"	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;	
100 "	"	Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"	
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"	
500 "	Venetian Red,	"	

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil. &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlits Powders, 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.
CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., } October 10th, 1851. }
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the me!icines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas that was ever made,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

☞ WANTED, at this Office, a White Boy of good moral character, who can read and write, as an apprentice.

The Costa Correspondence.

The letter of Mr. Hulseman, dated August 29th, 1853, and addressed to the Secretary of State, sets out with a recital of the events connected with the arrest of Martin Costa, by the Austrian authorities, in the Turkish harbor of Smyrna, which, he says, was caused by the Austrian Consul General in the exercise of the jurisdiction which has been guaranteed by treaties to the Consular Agents of Austria in the East relative to their countrymen. He then alludes to the subsequent demand of the commander of the United States sloop of war St. Louis, that he should be delivered to him within a certain time, or otherwise he would take him by force. A collision was avoided by the agreement to place Costa in custody of the French Consul, to await the action of the American and Austrian governments. Mr. Hulseman insists upon two points. The first, that Costa had not ceased to be an Austrian subject, nor acquired the character of an American citizen, having only declared his *intention* so to do, and that therefore he was under the authority of Austria, and subject to the jurisdiction which she claims to exercise over her subjects in Eastern ports; and the second point is that founded upon the mode adopted by the functionaries of the United States to settle the matter, which being by an appeal to main force, he stigmatises as an act of war, committed in full peace, contrary to the usages of nations, which require war to be made by the supreme authority of the State, and not at the caprice of any naval commander, or at the order of any consular or diplomatic agent. And moreover, the act of war alleged to have been committed, is still further complained of as having been committed in a neutral port, and within the jurisdiction of a power friendly to both parties. For these reasons, to back which Vattel, Henry Wheaton and the constitution of the United States are quoted, the Austrian government expects the United States to disavow the conduct of its agents, and hasten to call them a severe account, and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the alledged outrages.

In reply, Mr. Marcy refers to the fact that Austria had once before urged and pressed upon Turkey the surrender to her of those persons who, having taken part in the Hungarian troubles of 1848–'9, had taken refuge in Turkish territory, and that Turkey, backed by the opinion of Europe, had refused to yield to the demands of Austria. This is against any admission of right in Austria to claim Costa on Turkish soil, to answer for any political offences arising out of the troubles in Hungary—since Turkey had once positively refused to accede to any such demand. It was, however, agreed that the Hungarian refugees should leave Turkey, and Costa, as well as others, came to the United States, and made the declaration of intention preliminary to becoming a citizen. After remaining in the United States one year and eleven months, he returned to Turkey, it is alledged, upon private business, claiming the character of an American citizen, and offering to place himself under the protection of the U. States consul at Smyrna, about which there was some hesitation, but finally he did obtain a kind of passport, or safe conduct, such as is usually given by foreign consuls in Turkish ports. It is important to observe, that no charge is brought against Costa of any political character; nor is it pretended that he was at Smyrna for the transaction of any other than private business. While awaiting a conveyance to the United States, he was seized by a parcel of desperadoes, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately he was taken up by a boat's crew, lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig-of-war, the Huszar, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that on application to the Turkish Governor at Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian Consul any authority to arrest Costa. The American Consul at Smyrna, and Charge *ad interim* at Constantinople, under these circumstances, deemed it incumbent upon them to interfere for his release, on account of his nationality, offering in proof a copy of the declaration filed by him in New York. Their interference was fruitless, and it was known at Smyrna, that it was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officers, to convey him clandestinely to Trieste, a city within the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely the Sloop-of-war St. Louis arrived. The commander felt it his duty to enquire into Costa's claim to American protection. Pending this enquiry, he received notice of the design to evade it on the part of the Austrian authorities, by conveying Costa away clandestinely. As there was other evidences of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the enquiry, Capt. Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should resort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. This is the history of the case.

As regards the assertion that the arrest of Costa had been caused by the Austrian Consul at Smyrna, in the exercise of the right of jurisdiction, which has been guarantied by treaties to the consular agents of Austria in the East, relative to their countrymen, Mr. Marcy shows that, according to the laws of nations, the right of any power to reclaim its subjects after they have passed into foreign territory must cease, and can only be exercised in pursuance of express treaties providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice in certain cases, but among these cases is seldom or ever that of political offenders; and that such offenders are not included in any such treaty between Turkey and Austria is shown by the refusal of Turkey in 1848–'9 to surrender the political offenders, Kossuth and his companions,—and this position of the sublime Porte was sustained by England and France, and finally submitted to by Austria and Russia themselves.—And this view is still farther sustained by the action of Turkey in this present case, whose government expresses no dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the American authorities, but has protested against the action of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful and a violation of the sovereignty. This is certainly an anomalous case.—Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Costa affair; Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led Mr. Marcy, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify or in any way countenance the seizure or imprisonment of Costa by the Austrian functionaries.

But even if Austria had such authority by treaty as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." Costa was not an Austrian subject at the time he was seized. He had been exiled, and the Emperor of Austria had been a party to his exile, and thus driving him from his dominions, had driven him from his jurisdiction. It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the political connection between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Costa's case, it was dissolved. And although the declaration supposed to have been made by Costa, that he was a Hungarian, and would live and die a Hungarian, is relied upon as proof that he looked upon himself as an Austrian subject, Mr. Marcy attaches no importance to that fact, since the party with which Costa acted, and the cause which he sustained, was that which totally disconnected the idea of being a Hungarian from that of being an Austrian subject. He could not have intended by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Marcy is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts, to this important conclusion—that those who acted in behalf of Austria, had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Costa.

It will be conceded, that the Turkish authority throughout the whole affair, remained dormant, without being called into action. It has been shown that Austria had no authority whatever in the matter, and the arrest of Costa by her was simply an outrage perpetrated by the strong upon the weak, and which any party might right in accordance with the plain law of nature, and the more exalted maxim of Christianity, which teaches men to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them. Who in such a case has a right to complain? Not the wrong-doers, surely; for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they had violated.

But further: Mr. Marcy proceeds to show, that at the time of his seizure, Costa had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him. It is not contended that the initiatory steps which Costa had taken in the process of naturalization, invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case, to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection at home and abroad.—It is a great error to suppose that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native-born or naturalized citizens. According to national law, the national character of a country attaches to all residents who are there, with, or even without an intention to become citizens; provided they have a domicile therein. It is a maxim of international law, that domicil confers a national character. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect If a person goes from this country abroad with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection, as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality.

These positions are sustained by reference to authorities:

"The position is a clear one that, if a person goes into a foreign country and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and *a subject* for all civil purposes, whether that country be hostile or neutral."
1 Kent Com., 75.

Again: The same authority says that—

"In the law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside."
Ibid, 78.

It was evident, from the fact of Costa's residence in the United States and his declaration of intention to become a citizen, that he had acquired a domicil in this country—that it was the place of his actual residence, with the intention to make it his future home. And it would be absurd to suppose that by the mere fact of a temporary absence, on business or otherwise, without any intention of permanent removal, but with the full intention of returning, any person would lose a domicil once acquired. Evidently, at the time when Costa was seized at Smyrna, he still retained that domicil which he acquired in the United States, and was awaiting an opportunity to return to. Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native-born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this Government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign Power; for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations and respected in every quarter of the globe. The right of a nation to protect and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new that at this late period, when the United States assert a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger, and likely to compromit the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed.

No fears need be entertained that the effect of this doctrine will be, to offer a facility for acquiring a national character, which will lead to alarming abuses, since the first distinct act done by them towards the accomplishment of these designs, would disclose their fraudulent purpose in coming to, and seeking a domicile in this country. This would deprive them of any American nationality, or claim to American protection.

But there is another view of the case, which also fully sustains the course of the American authorities. By the laws of Turkey, foreign consulates may receive under their protection, strangers and sojourners, whose religion and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. International law recognises and sanctions the rights acquired by this connection. The Lords of Appeals in the High Court of Admiralty in England, decided in 1784, that a merchant carrying on trade at Smyrna, under the protection of a Dutch consul, was to be considered a Dutchman as to his national character. Costa received such protection from the American consul at Smyrna, and the American legation at Constantinople, and had thus, if not before, acquired an American nationality in accordance with the laws of nations.

It is wrong to consider the action of Capt. Ingraham as an act of hostility towards Austria. The seizure of Costa was simply an unlawful and atrocious outrage against a person entitled to our protection. It was an act of kidnapping in the public streets of Smyrna which anybody had a right to prevent. If he could have properly interferred in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same—they were all wrong doers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim and the power to release the prisoner illegally confined therein might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignoble purpose might forget, and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

But further: It was the understanding of the parties that Costa should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending, and yet Capt. Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople to disregard this arrangement and remove him clandestinely from on board the Huzzar on board a Steamer, for the purpose of taking him to Trieste. He had, therefore, only the alternative of demanding his immediate release, or of surrendering the captive, without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him. The Government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it cannot find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reason for disapproving the course he pursued.

The agents of the United States abroad are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations. In relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be contented with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the act of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey, is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this Government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its Minister resident to make this known to him.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered and respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Costa were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the consul-general of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper meatures to cause Martin Costa to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 1st of June last.

Our Advancement in Righteousness—The Devil has left us.

We feel that we are getting along quite successfully—growing in good works, and putting away evil things—so much so, indeed, that the Devil *par excellence—our* Devil, has taken his departure—he has gone forth, and left us. He has sloped. He is *non comeatibus*. He ain't about. He has vanished—evaporated and mizzled. He was last seen in the neighborhood of a baker's shop, with certain portions of bread under his arm, and certain other portions of the staff of life stuffed into his mouth, whereby his cheeks were puffed out as though he were making desperate efforts to sound a trumpet On being requested by some one to return unto us, he remarked with considerable energy, and a somewhat precocious command of language, that he "would be d——d if he did." proving, thereby, that between us and the Devil, there are no natural affinities. In view of these encouraging circumstances, we feel like exclaiming with the Reverend and greasy Chadband, in Dickens' Bleak House, "O, let us be joyful, joyful! O let us be joyful!!" But then, the thought *will* intrude itself—who the deuce is to carry 'round the Daily Journal? who is to delectate the public by distributing that remarkable, though somewhat small sheet. And besides, let us give the Devil his due; he was a new Devil, unused to the honors and responsibilities of Devilship, and he was also a young Devil, of sensitive feelings,—and it was a part of his business to devil the Editor for copy, and he thus witnessed the miseries of that much enduring man, and he bethought himself, and said in his heart: peradventure, if I remain and depart not, I, even I, may come to this—and it overcame him, and straightway he departed from us and returned no more, even unto the present time. Who can blame him? We want a Devil.

MR. MARCY'S LETTER.—We had intended to have copied from some of the leading papers of the country, remarks upon Mr. Marcy's letter in reply to the Austrian demand for the delivery to them of Koszta, and a disavowal on the part of the United States, of the action of its agents at Smyrna; but the space which we have already devoted to this matter, warns us to forbear. Suffice it to say, however, that the doctrines therein put forth, seem to meet the almost universal approval of the public and of the press; and that the position assumed by Mr. Marcy will be fully sustained by the country. In this letter, Mr. Marcy fully maintains his reputation as the strongest controversial writer in the country. Poor Hulseman is totally used up. He is unfortunate.

ON OUR TABLE.—From Whitaker's we have Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for October, and also Nos. VII. and VIII. of "The Industry of All Nations," being an illustrated weekly record of the exhibition at New York. Harper's is elegantly and profusely illustrated and the reading matter is generally valuable and interesting. Putnam's is also good and would be better if it would only leave politics alone.

☞ The Fayetteville Carolinian makes its appearance this week enlarged, newly dressed, and looking as nice as a new pin. It is now one of the best looking, as well as one of the best and soundest Democratic papers in the State. We wish our friend BRYAN all the success in the world, and are happy to learn that the prosperity of his establishment, so far, has been so flattering, as to demand and justify an enlargement.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—An election was held in Georgia on Monday last for Governor, members of Congress and of the State Legislature. The returns are too scattering as yet, to indicate the result with any degree of certainty. It is believed that H. V. Johnson, dem., is elected Governor over Chas. J. Jenkins, whig. So far as heard from, there was a Democratic gain of nine members of the State Legislature. A United States Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature.

EARLY FROST.—Considerable frost was perceptible here on Friday morning last, the 30th of September. We have not heard whether it damaged the pea and other crops which had not matured.
Fayetteville Observer.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—Hon. J. C. DOBBIN left Washington on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, accompanied by Commander MAGRUDER, U. S. N., on a tour of inspection at the North. The Secretary of War acts as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Mr. DOBBIN.

☞ We have received from Mr. Whitaker, Barnum and Gleason, for the present week. The illustrations, especially of Barnum, are neatly gotten up. We have not had time to look over the reading matter. Price 6¼ cents.

Arrival of the Baltic.—4 Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 3d, with Liverpool dates to September 21st. There appears to be little change in the aspect of the Eastern Question. New attempts were to be made to procure a settlement by negotiation, but it was feared that in the meantime the opposing parties might come in collision.

The Paris Pays states that the French government entertains confident hopes that the Turkish difficulty will be settled without an appeal to arms. The Patrie adds that Russia will not, under any circumstances, commence hostilities.

The overland mail from India brings intelligence that the U. S. expedition, comprising the Susquehanna, Princeton, Plymouth, and Saratoga, had sailed on July 3d from Shanghai for Japan, followed by two Russian frigates. The Susquehanna and Saratoga had touched at several islands and distributed live stocks. On the island of Bonian the Commodore found European settlers, and purchased ten acres of land on a fine harbor, suitable for a coal depot.

Nothing new had transpired in France. The increased activity in the Navy Yards indicated the critical condition of Eastern affairs.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid say that another Ministerial crisis is close at hand. The propriety of deposing the Queen was freely discussed in private political circles.

PARIS, Sept. 20th, P. M.—A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria had declared that *circumstances will no longer permit her to act with the other powers.* Instructions had been forwarded to M. De Bruck, the Austrian Minister, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first Vienna note without any modification.

Constantinople dates of the 7th state that the Egyptian troops had been shipped off to Varna and Shumla.

Mr. Jackson, the American Minister, had arrived at Vienna, and would present his credentials to the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz.

North Carolina State Bonds.

The New York Day Book gives us the following particulars:—

"The second half-million Loan of the State of North Carolina 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, was awarded to Francis S. Lyon, Esq., Bank Agent of the State of Alabama, at 103 per cent. His bid was for the whole $500,000 or none, and thus took precedence, by average, of other bids amounting to $387,000, at premiums ranging from 101 to 104¼, as well as of $1,000,000 bid for by two different parties, at par. The previous Loan of the same description was awarded, some months since, to Cammann & Co., at 105, and although these gentlemen made quick resales to profit, and introduced the credit of this old and respectable, and in debt matters prudent, State to their European correspondents, the altered condition of things in the money market on both sides, and the impending threats of war, reduced the premium 2 per cent., and renders the bid of 103, under all the circumstances, quite equal to the hopes of the State Treasurer who awarded it."

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with date to 27th Sept., arrived to-day. The brig Lady Suffolk, had arrived at Havana, in charge of officers of the Mexican Navy. She was seized on a charge of being equipped for the slave trade—and it is believed that her cargo of slaves was recently landed at Trinidad.

A slight political disturbance had taken place at Cardenas.

It was believed that Perzuela would soon supercede Canedo as Governor General of Cuba.

Messrs. Diago of Havana, have failed for a quarter of a million of dollars.

Great Excitement in Breadstuffs.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—There is much excitement here in the breadstuff market; flour is held at 25 cents per bbl. higher, and wheat 6d. per bushel. But few sales however have taken place in this advance.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. J. L. Colby, of the late firm of Smith & Colby, recommending the abandonment of the Western Railroad and of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. On the first appearance of this letter in the Raleigh Register last week, a variety of conjectures were set afloat concerning it. Some thought it a hoax from Chapel Hill, others that it was published to effect the value of coal lands so as to enable the enterprising writer to make purchases of those lands at reduced prices. Others again thought that Smith & Colby were about to cave in, and that this was a preparatory step. As yet we have not been able to settle which of these plausible suppositions is correct.

It is said that there is another house possessing far more character and means, than Smith & Colby, who are willing to take the stock off their hands.—Whether this be so or not, we do not think that the stockholders of the Western Railroad will give up the work without a struggle. Meantime we look to see the Directors pursuing a vigorous and determined course in the matter.—*Ral. Standard.*

KOSTA.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Smyrna, under date of August 25th, gives the following account of an interview with Kosta:

"Kosta is now in confinement in the French Hospital in this city, where, by pushing my way boldly in, in company with a friend, I obtained an interview with him. An old grey headed Turk, who stood guard at the entrance, produced a key, most ponderous in size, from his highly ornamented waistcoat, and unlocking the door, ushered us to M. Kosta's apartment.

His confinement is at present by no means rigorous. The walls of his room are of stone, and his windows are covered with an iron grating. These are the only signs which indicate that his liberty is restrained. His room is ten feet square, and contains a sofa, or more properly, a Turkish divan, coarsely covered, but very comfortable nevertheless; several chairs, two tables, upon both of which stand vases of flowers lately gathered. A wash stand with its usual accompaniments, and an iron bedstead, complete the furniture of the room.

M. Kosta received us very cordially, and entertained us for an hour or more in reciting the events connected with his capture, and the part he took in the late Hungarian revolution. He held the rank of captain in the Hungarian army, and was under the immediate command of Gen. Bem, and he told me he had been in active service in more than twenty-five battles.

The Austrians here feel very sore towards all Americans, in that their prey was wrested from them in so summary a manner; and since the Kosta affair they have added three vessels of war to their force already in this port, to enable them in future, I presume, should a similar difficulty occur, to back up their actions with cannon and ball. Had the present fleet been here at the time of the arrest, Captain Ingraham might not have found it so easy a matter to have rescued the prisoner."

FIRE.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday morning last, the dwelling house of Mr. Jas. L. Cobb, at Falkland, in Pitt county, was totally consumed by fire, with a portion of its contents. The roof caught fire from sparks from the chimney, and all efforts to arrest its progress proved unavailing.
Tarboro' Southerner.

TURKEY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Sultan of Turkey intended to despatch one of his ships, with specimens of the peculiar fabricks of his country, to the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" at New York, but the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, produced by the complicated nature of the Russo-Greek question, involving the necessity of his retaining as much as possible of the material of war in the Turkish waters, prevented him from gratifying this laudable intention.

COOL.—A young man, a member of an evangelical church, advertises in a New York paper for board "in a pious family where his Christian example would be considered a sufficient compensation."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, Whig.

"There is no mistake—there can be no mistake—there shall be no mistake," was the formula of the Duke on a memorable occasion. Mr. Marcy has the Wellingtonian spirit, though not the Wellingtonian sparseness of words. He lets the light in in floods upon this Koszta affair. He illumines beyond all bounds. Not content with making his case plain, he fills every chink and saturates every part of it with sunbeams. We were at first quite out of patience with this profuseness of elucidation. Such a two hours' argument is a thing almost unheard of in diplomacy. The very phrase "diplomatic note" is suggestive of conciseness. The master-pieces in this line, everybody knows, have derived a great share of their force from their compression. Why, the pretensions of this same Austria were annihilated three years ago, on a subject equally grave, in ten times less space than Mr. Marcy has taken. But after all we don't feel like complaining. Even if the work is overdone, it is done—done thoroughly—done, as Mr. Hulsemann will, we think, admit with "no mistake."

Mr. Marcy is methodically argumentative throughout. After recapitulating the facts of the case, he proceeds, step by step, until he reaches his final conclusion. True, he sometimes halts after reaching a point in his argument, and suddenly betakes himself to another path that brings him to the same position; but this he does simply to make assurance doubly sure. He first shows that Austria had no right to arrest Koszta; then that the United States had a right to protect him.

To prove the want of a right to arrest, he starts by showing that the extradition of Koszta by Turkey was not required by the law of nations; nor by municipal law, unless a treaty to that effect had been made between Turkey and Austria—then proceeds to show that, although Austria does, in vague language, claim the existence of such a treaty, the claim is the very same which was set up by her in the controversy with Turkey respecting Kossuth and his fellow refugees in 1849–'50, and repudiated as unfounded by Turkey with the expressed approbation of England and France—that Turkey has always so discarded it and has protested against it as unlawful and in violation of her soveregnty, and that Austria herself has refused to surrender Turkish refugees in Austria on the ground that there was no treaty for extradition,—that even if it were true that there were such a treaty, it would not be applicable to Koszta, *first*, because having been perpetually banished by Austria he was no longer an Austrian subject and owed her no allegiance,—and *secondly*, because by Austrian law (which is quoted) he who leaves the country without permission, with intention never to return, is deemed an "unlawful emigrant" and "loses all his civil and political rights at home,"—in other words becomes an outlaw entitled to no protection and therefore owing no allegiance. It is doubted whether Koszta at the time of his arrest said that he was a Hungarian, as imputed, and even if he did, it is shown that he could not have meant thereby that he was an Austrian subject. Thus it is established that Austria had no concern with Koszta in Turkish territory.

The right of the United States to protect him is then demonstrated, first on the ground of humanity, Austria in this matter acting without authority, and Turkey exercising no authority, but secondly, and chiefly, because nations have a right to protect not only native-born and naturalized citizens, but domiciled residents. It is shown by argument and authorities that domicile confers national character, and that this character is not lost by a temporary residence from the country with the intention of returning—that the honest *intention* of making a protracted or permanent residence in the country, is the true test of domicil, and that this intention would be disproved by any attempt to use the protection of a domicil as a shield while leaving the country to operate against foreign governments. It is also shown that Koszta not only had a national character by virtue of his domicil, but by the *teskereh* given him by the American Charge at Constantinople, in accordance with the laws of Turkey and other Eastern nations, whereby Consulates may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners, which usage is recognized and maintained by international law—that Koszta having then in a two fold capacity this national character, it was the right of Capt. Ingraham to protect him, and to prevent him, after being seized, from being taken to Trieste, as was the design; and that in exercising that right as he did, he had earned the commendations of his government.

Mr. Marcy writes not only convincingly but courteously. His elaborate argument derives additional effect from its calm, dignified tone. There are a few passages in it, particularly that wherein he speaks of the feelings which influenced Koszta to declare himself a Hungarian, that are full of pungent meaning below their smooth exterior, but yet gravity, truly judicial pervades the whole document. From beginning to end there is not a particle of demagogueism in it—not a line that is unworthy of an American statesman. It will elevate Mr. Marcy in the estimation of the whole country, and reflect credit upon the Administration of which he is the most important member.

But will Austria be convinced and recant? Blindly obstinate, as she has always been, and supported as she now is in her position by Russia and Prussia, how can we hope it? How then is the matter to be decided? France has bound herself to take charge of Koszta, until the parties in dispute agree in regard to his disposal;—but if they do not agree, and cannot, what then? Is France to be the jailor of Koszta for his life time? Would she if she could? Could she if she would? The Administration will continue to have need of all its wisdom.

Screw Propellers in Steam Vessels.

From an article in the London Mechanic's Practical Journal upon this subject, we condense the following:

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company have made, and are still making very many experiments in order to test the availability of the screw propeller, over the old side wheel, and such has been their experience that all of their new vessels are being built with the screw; and such of the old side wheel ones as are considered worthy of the expense are altered to screws.

A comparison of the cost of the two modes of propulsion presents the following results:

The screw steamer Bengal, 2,250 tons burthen, of 470 horse power, consuming 45 tons of fuel daily, and carrying from 600 to 700 tons of freight, cost £70,000.

The Orinoco, a side wheel steamer, belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of the same tonnage, 750 horse power, consuming 85 to 90 tons of fuel per day, and carrying 250 or 300 tons of freight, cost from £95,000 to £100,000.

Thus, as the screw steamer costs less originally, having less need of fuel, can carry more freight, is less liable to accedents from jarring and the heavy concussions of the side wheels upon the waves, and makes better speed, it is not surprising that men of capital are turning their attention to them.

Among the experiments made and making, was one with what is termed the boomerang propeller, from its principle of construction being derived from an instrument of that name, in use amongst the aborigines of Australia, (particulars of which can be found upon page 362 of the Record.)

This propeller has been applied to the steamer Conflict, attaining a speed of 9¼ knots average, with 63¾ revolutions, which is more than the average speed of the same vessel with the common screw.—The Geneva also made an experimental trip from Liverpool to Quebec in thirteen days; and in her homeward passage averaged one knot an hour more than she had ever made with the common screw.

The side wheels have ever been objectionable for several reasons, the principal of which have been the jar imparted to the vessel by the striking of the floatboards upon the waves in rough seas, and the backwater lifted by the floats as they come out of the water. Many experiments have been made to remedy these objections, but none of them have yet been put into practice with any success.
Railroad Record.

AN OLD PRESS.—The editors of the Hillsboro' Recorder append the following to a notice of the death of Admiral Cockburn, from the National Intelligencer. We presume this to be the oldest pess in the State, at least it has seen some service.

[We are now using the press upon which Admiral Cockburn's men expended some of theia violence, when they committed their outrages in Washington city. The Intelligencer had made itself obnoxious to the British by its warm and influential advocacy of American rights, and the tools of Admiral Cockburn sought to destroy it by breaking the press upon which it was printed. The press was broken; but by the aid of a little mechanical skill, it was again put in operation, and we are able still to do pretty good work upon it. It is an old fashioned press, and was badly constructed. And now, having survived the Admiral, and being too small for our purpose we hope to be able soon to supply its place with a new one.]—*Editors Recor.*

From the De'roit Free Press.

A Patriotic Letter.

We like Robert J. Walker, and always did. He is every inch an American. All his feelings and sympathies and predilections and purposes are democratic. We regret that he is not going out to China, for we are sure he would leave his mark there. He is a fit man to represent this country at any government in Europe, and if a little more of his Americanism could be infused into our foreign diplomacy, we should be more highly respected as a nation.

On Thursday last an immense meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall in New York, of those who approve of the course of Captain Ingraham in the rescue of Koszta. Several eloquent speeches were made, and resolutions passed fully sustaining the action of that officer. Among the letters received and read was the following from the Hon. Robert J. Walker:

NEW YORK, September 20, 1853.

Gentlemen:—Your invitation, as a committee on behalf of the various nationalists of this city, to preside at the meeting proposed to be assembled here next Thursday, for the purpose of approving the noble course of Capt. Ingraham in regard to Koszta, has been received, and I regret that my absence from New York will deprive me of the pleasure of complying with your request.

The brutal seizure of Koszta by the Austrian officers, on the soil of a neutral and friendly power, was a clear violation of law and justice. That seizure was also an outrage upon our rights, in the person of one whose initiatory oath and declaration entitled him to become a citizen of the United States. By that act Koszta had placed himself upon the plain form of the constitution, and could justly claim all the protection that should be extended to an American citizen. In many of the States he would have enjoyed the right of suffrage, and in a foreign land he was covered by the flag of the Union. He had committed no offence, save that of having nobly contended for the liberty of his country, and the oath accepted by our government, by which he abjured allegiance to Austria, and bound himself to become a citizen of the United States, induced the corresponding obligation of protection on our part.

Let it, then, be proclaimed henceforth and forever, that the exile whose oath we have received, abjuring allegiance to any foreign power, and whose pledge we have accepted to become an American citizen, shall be protected as such, upon the banks of the Neva or the Danube, or upon any other soil, against all combinations, at any and every hazard, and at any and every expense of blood and treasure.

Most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
R. J. WALKER.

Messrs. Morange & Betancourt, Committee.

The Administration and the Pacific Rail Road.

The following extract from the Washington Union of the 27, corroborates our statement of the position of the Administration in respect to the Pacific Rail Road:

"First, the Republican charges, that President Pierce and his cabinet, are committed to the construction by the government of a gigantic railroad of 2,500 miles in length, reaching from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean; and by way of alarming the tax-payers in Georgia, the cost of the road is put down at two hundred millions of dollars The charge is made upon the allegation that Colonel Davis, in his speech at Philadelphia, not only declared himself in favor of the enterprise, but announced that he spoke for President Pierce as well as himself. The Republican also charges that Colonel Davis' speech passed through a second edition for the purpose of undergoing such revisions as would quiet the constitutional scruples of some democrats who were displeased with the position assigned to the President in the first edition. These allegations, charges, and deductions are sheer misrepresentations. Col. Davis was not represented, in any report of his speech that we have ever seen, as speaking for President Pierce, except on a single point, and that he would sanction no exercise of power by the general government that would interfere with the rights and jurisdiction of the States. In this particular, and to this extent, and no further, did Colonel Davis profess to speak for the President, and the reports of his speech, as first published, as well as his revised speech, concur in so representing the matter.

It is not true that Col. Davis and Mr. Guthrie declared themselves in favor of the gigantic scheme as a government measure; on the contrary, Col. Davis was explicit in confining his remarks as to the power of Congress to a road lying within the territories of the United States; repudiating the idea that it had any power to construct it within a State, and only conceding the power within the territories upon the assumption that it was necessary as a means of defence. This was the full extent of his concession, and he gave no ground for the inference that he was in favor of, or would sanction the enterprise as a government measure, to be carried out by appropriations from the treasury. He conceded that the government might give aid to a road through its territories necessary for purposes of defence, but he gave no intimation as to the building of such road out of the treasury. The President has in no way committed himself to the Pacific railroad, and especially does he stand uncommitted to such an enterprise as a government undertaking, and to be paid out of the treasury We have so announced on a former occasion, and we repeat the announcement."

Death of Lieutenant Governor Burns.

Our citizens were deeply pained yesterday afternoon to learn of the death of this estimable and prominent citizen. Telegraphic despatches were received from the West and South leaving no doubt of the melancholy event, and announcing that he died at the place of his residence, La Crosse, on Wednesday last, of bilious fever.

This afflictive dispensation comes with startling suddenness. Gov. Burns was a young man of robust constitution, and gave promise of a long life of usefulness and honor. It was only a week or so ago that he was a prominent competitor in the democratic State convention for nomination to the first office in the gift of the people—a distinction which many of his fellow citizens who were acquainted with his useful public career and with the generous qualities of the man would have been happy to confer upon him.

Timothy Burns came to Wisconsin in 1838, a poor, friendless boy. He passed through Milwaukie, and removed immediately to the lead mining country near Gratiot's Grove, in what was then Iowa, but now Lafeyette county.

He there gained the confidence of the people, and was the first sheriff elected in that county. In the fall of 1847 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the territorial legislature, and, though his first appearance in any legislative body, was elected to the office of speaker of the house. In 1851 he was president of the democratic State convention, and was nominated for lieutenant governor of the State, an office to which he was elected by a large majority, and which he held at the time of his death. Gov. Burns was deeply interested in the promotion of projects to develop the growth of the West. At the time of his death he was a prominent member of the board of directors of the Milwaukie and La Crosse road, an enterprise whose present state of forwardness is much indebted to his influence and enlightened zeal.

The deceased was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, on the 31st of May, 1820. He possessed many of the finest traits of the Irish character, and was almost idolized by that portion of our fellow-citizens.—If he had lived he would have continued to take a large and influential part in public affairs. In his early death—not having lived one half the allotted time of life—not only the democratic party, but the people of the whole State, have met with a loss which cannot be easily repaired.

It is a sufficient enlogy of his public character to say that he occupied many offices of responsibility, and uniformly discharged their duties to the satisfaction of his constituents.—*Milwaukie Morning News.*

☞ The Railroad Commissioners at Newport have made their report in relation to the accident upon the Providence and Worcester Railroad. They state that upon careful examination of the evidence in the case they do not find that any person was guilty of recklessness or carelessness in relation to the affair; that the variation in the watch of Mr. Putnam, combined with the close running of the trains, is the attributable cause of the collision. They strongly censure the managers of the road for arrangements which bring the trains so closely together, and urge upon the Assembly some legislative enactment which shall compel the Railroad company to complete the double track from the Boston track to Lonsdale, which was commenced soon after the accident, but has since been discontinued.

Gold washing has proved so unhealthy an operation, that it may truly be said there is but one step from the "cradle" to the grave.

Women of Lima.

They are constantly about during the day and evening in their graceful costume. The "Saya manta," about which so much has been said, is not worn much now-a-days, though I occasionally saw it. The women of this city, however, almost universally wear the shawl upon the head, muffling up the face, and sometimes concealing everything but one eye, which, however, does more than double duty. The ladies seem to be inveterate shoppers, and are evidently fond of gadding about. They dress very gaily in French silks and satins, and look in the street with their shawls drawn over their heads as if they had just stept out of a carriage, and were in time for a party.

They are not all so chary of showing their faces; as those I saw were exceedingly pretty, I very sagely inferred if there were any ugly women in Lima, they were among those who did not venture to disclose their features. I had the shrewd suspicion that the saya manta was the disguise for old age and departed charms. The women had wondrously small feet and they wear prettily embroidered slippers, fit for fairies to trip in. They were most devout churchgoers—far ahead of the opposite sex, in this respect as the women with us. They may be seen every morning and evening moving toward the churches, of which Lima is full, most coquetishly dressed in the finest of silk shawls and the glossiest of satin gowns, followed sometimes by a smartly dressed negro servant girl, and at others, by a negro boy in showy livery carrying a carpet rug of many colors hanging on the arm, as a fine lady of England who is righteous as well as rich may be seen on Sunday with yellow plush at her heels, carrying the gold leaved prayer book.

If you follow the Limanese beauty to church (and you may do so without fear of offence, for she will ogle and coquet with you as much as you please,) you will see the servant spread the rug on the cold stone pavement, and the lady kneel or lounge alternately upon it as the service may require; always giving you the most inviting look with her pretty black eyes.

The Limanese women are inveterate smokers. It is no uncommon sight, however startling the fact may appear to those vaporish ladies, who would 'die of a rose in aromatic pain,' not to say anything of the possible effect of the remote odor of a Havana, it is no uncommon sight to see a pretty, delicate looking Limanese lady purchasing at the open cigar booths, vigorous cigars that would stagger the nerves of some of our most robust male smokers. And they smoke them too; the ladies do not go about the streets smoking, but like knowing smokers, take a quiet puff at home, while the more common women may be seen blowing at enormous cigars as they walk about the streets.

A Curious Story.

With the exception of a case of salvage, which was partly tried in the United States Court, before Judge Betts, there was little business of importance transacted in the law courts yesterday. On Tuesday evening last a marine-looking individual presented himself at the United States Marshal's office, stating that he had been referred there by the commandant of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and related a story, the gist of which is that he was lately informed by a pirate on his death-bed that he had served on board a pirating vessel which was sunk and abandoned upwards of twenty years ago at the Balize, (at the mouth of the Mississippi river,) with twenty-two tons of silver and gold coin on board, besides other articles of great value; that this treasure had never been disturbed, and the exact locality was pointed out by the dying man.—The marine millionaire in expectancy had asked at the Navy Yard for a ship of war to enable him to prosecute his *auri sacra fames*, which, however, he was denied, and his errand to the Marshall's office was with a view to get a revenue cutter, or some other government vessel, to carry him to the golden point, and for which service he was willing to divide the proceeds of his exploring expedition with the government of the United States. His reason for asking this aid was, owing to a fear that if he should undertake a private enterprise to recover the sunken treasure the money might be seized or stolen from him. As a matter of course, the United States authorities did not feel inclined to convert the arm of public defence or revenue to any private speculation, and therefore, the fortune hunter left with the determination of seeking assistance elsewhere.

N. Y. Herald.

"Poor Richard" Repudiated.

A writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" comes down upon the over-prudent men of the day in the following style:

"We have no hesitation in saying, that we consider the man who does not expend more than half his income as a catiff and a losel. How he expends it, is altogether a different question; but except in the way of gross immortality, we are decidedly of opinion that a scale of expenditure is a public blessing. We have an intense antipathy to the mean apothegms which we occasionally see quoted, we presume, from the margin of Miser's Almanack "Waste not, want not;" "A pin a day is a groat a year; "A penny saved is a penny got; "There are forty sixpences in a pound and a pound is the seedling of a hundred." No doubt there is a germ of truth in all these propositions, for it is as absurd to be recklessly extravagant as it would be to eat Bank of England notes with your bread and butter; but the reiteration of them is offensive, and they sound like the maxims of a scavenger. One coat in the year may be sufficient to cover your nakedness; but if you can afford them, by all means get three or four. In the first place, your appearance will be materially improved, which, let us tell you, is often no mean consideration, in so far as your own interest is concerned. Many a clever fellow has been doomed, through sheer seediness, to hard struggles and disappointment, and has most unjustly blamed his stars, whereas, in fact, the fault lay with his apparel. We are acquainted with a meritorious Whig who has three times been cruelly used by his party on account of the inveterate greasiness of his garments. In the next place, you have the comfortable conviction that you are contributing your just share to the support of a score of excellent individuals, including the farmer, manufacturer, and Ship, the tailor, looks to you for his daily cabbage. And lastly, you become the possessor of a stock of old clothes, which, if you have the feeling of a gentleman, you will bestow upon some indigent Christian, instead of basely bartering them to a Levite.

WOMEN IN PARAGUAY.—The author of "Sketches in Paraguay," gives us this fragrant morsel: "Everybody smokes in Paraguay, and every female above thirteen years of age chews. I am wrong. They do not chew, but put tobacco in their mouths, keep it there constantly, except when eating, and, instead of chewing, roll it about with their tongue and suck it. Only imagine yourself about to salute the red lips of a magnificent little Hebe, arrayed in satin and flashing in diamonds—she puts you back with one delicate hand, while with the fair taper fingers of the other, puts forth from her mouth a brownish black roll of tobacco, quite two inches long, looking like a monster grub, and depositing the savory lozenge on the rim of your sombrero, puts up her face, and is ready for your salute. I have sometimes seen an overdelicate foreigner turn away with a shudder of loathing under such circumstances, and get the epithet of *el salvaco* (the savage) applied to him by the offended beauty, for his sensitive squeamishness. However, one soon gets used to this in Paraguay, where you are, perforce of custom, obliged to kiss every lady you are introduced to; and one-half you meet are really tempting enough to render you reckless of consequences, and you would sip the dew of the proffered lip in the face of a tobacco battery, even the double distilled "honey-dew" of Old Virginia.

PRECOCIOUS WIT.—The was some unconscious wit and a deal of childish philosophy, in the reply which a little girl—a pretty, bright child, not quite four years old—made to her father. She was annoyed at some old shoes, which she was anxious should be replaced by new ones, and was venting her indignation in rather a more boisterous manner than her father thought proper.

"What's the matter there, Cora? have you got a fit?"

"No, papa, they don't fit me at all," said she. And then she enumerated all the faults of the shoes in set terms, and reached the climax thus, "Why, they don't even squeak when I walk out."

Snooks wonders where all the pillow cases go to. He says he never asked a girl what she was making, while engaged in sewing, without being told that it was a pillow case.—*Ex. Paper.*

This is an evidence that the girls know how to answer a fool according to his folly. Snooks is a good-for-nothing, impudent fellow, to ask such impertinent questions, and the girls were right in *making a shift*, and not answering him correctly.

☞The Sentinel, the newspaper at Washington, takes very extreme ground upon our foreign relations. On Cuba its says:

"The developments of every hour strengthen the conviction that we may be compelled to bring that island within our jurisdiction. Our safety, our interest, our self-respect may emphatically require this step. Cuba commands the Gulf of Mexico, that Gulf is ours to a great extent. Its trade is almost solely ours, and we are bound to guarantee it from molestation. To do this, we ought to own Cuba; and this fact of itself is a sufficient justification of any necessary measure to acquire it, without violating right or treating Spain with national indignity."

The following views are uttered against England:

"Great Britain is, and ever will be, our evil genius. Go where we may, we encounter her as our great rival. On the Canada frontier—in the Gulf of Mexico—off our Atlantic coast—in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the Pacific, we meet the cross of England. She hangs upon our skirts everywhere, and seeks to accomplish by cunning and chicanery what she cannot do by force. Her agency fronts us in Mexico, in Spain, and will do so in China; and we shall have not only the skill and adroitness of these native governments to combat, but they will be reinforced by British craft and British experience. It is probable that the fishery question will be satisfactorily adjusted: that some more liberal system of trade with Canada will be devised; and that, on the surface, all will be harmonious and tranquil; but the hand of Great Britain will be visible in Cuba, perhaps in China, Mexico, and Brazil, to seize from the latter power the prospective trade of the Amazon and its mighty tributaries."

In regard to the Koszta affair the editor takes the ground that the writers on the law of nations afford no precedent for us, and that we must make precedents for ourselves. The course of Capt. Ingraham is heartily sustained.

Capability of the Nation for War.

The possibility of a future war with any of the great powers of the earth, naturally leads to the reflection whether we should be able to come out of such a controversy with honor. And, in considering such a question, it is cheering to reflect that, young as our country is, and comparatively imperfect in the science of war, she has always proved unconquerable by all the enemies whom she has hitherto been called to encounter. While it is true that her policy is peace, it is equally true that she has never engaged in a war from which she did not emerge with victory and renown. From the moment the Anglo-Saxon race was planted on this continent, down to the present hour, its progress has been *onward*, and every obstacle, whether of man or nature, has receded before it. Indian, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Mexican, have one after another, given way before that Anglo-American arm which will ere long sway the destinies of this continent. If, even in our colonial days, untaught Yankee volunteers could blight the laurels of French regulars, what may not be expected of the soldiers of this nation in the full development of its colossal manhood? If, in the days of our revolution, thirteen feeble colonies, containing only a population of three millions, could successfully resist the armies of Great Britain, and at last extort from that proudest and most powerful empire of the earth an acknowledgment of their independence, what may not be expected of a nation of more than twenty millions in defence of their honor and their soil?

While this country cannot now, and probably never will, carry on a war of invasion against any European power, it is not too much to say that, in a war of defence, we are invincible by all Europe. An ocean of three thousand miles spreads between us and the powers of despotism its deep waters; we are a nation of farmers possessing the unbounded agricultural resources of a fresh and unworn continent; we can supply within our own limits, food, clothing, and every human want; we are more than twenty millions of freemen, imbued with a martial spirit, and apt pupils in the school of war, as was shown in the Mexican contest. If we have not a large regular army, our experience has shown that volunteers, in conjunction with regulars, make a most gallant and reliable force, and the first tap of the drum would bring them forth from towns and fields, from mountains and valleys, by hundreds of thousands. If we have not a large navy it could be speepily increased while privateers would swarm on every wave. Another great advantage to our country in a defensive war, and one which she did not possess in the contest with Great Britain, would be those internal improvements of which she has so generally availed herself. Whatever point of our coast should be menaced by a foreign fleet, the intelligence would be spread by the electric telegraph with a speed which would laugh to scorn the "Cross of Fire," while, answering the lightning summons, armies would be concentrated upon the threatened point by the magic speed of the railroads which girt the country in all directions with their iron arms.

[*Morning Mail.*

Roman Women—G. S. Hilliard's Italy.

The features of the Roman women are generally regular, and the shape of the face more inclined to the square than the oval. The hair, rich, black, and full, is braided and knotted in a becoming and picturesque fashion. The forehead is low, broad, and firm; answering in its expression to the lowest part of the face, which is massive and compact. The eye is large and finely set in its socket. The teeth, arms and bust are fine; but the hands and feet, especially the latter, larger and the whole frame somewhat too sturdy and compact. The nose is large and almost invariably straight and aquiline. A clever Scotch woman once remarked, in a mixed party of Italians and English, that she and her countrymen looked like restored busts with noses too small. The upper lip is often shaded with somthing more than the suspicion of a moustache.

What is most wanting in the Roman women is an expression of softness, delicacy, and refinement. As the men are like woman, so the women are like men The complexion is more like the rind of a ripe fruit than the transparent veil of passing emotions which play and vanish like auroral gleams. The eyes shine with a fixed, external light, like that of glass or polished metal; and do not darken with sensibility. The lips are firm, and not tremulous.

I have often stopped to look at the nurses who were in attendance upon their young charges, in fine weather upon the Pincian Hill. Their heads, never defaced with a bonnet, seemed made and dressed to go into a picture. The hair of rich lustrous black, lay in massive braids, and was gathered into a knot behind, pierced with a silver arrow. The complexion, of a glowing, gipsy yellow—such as only Titian could paint—was in harmony with the gay boddice and streaming belt ribbon. The face square in outlines and compact in constructure, wore the impressive expression of a marble bust. But the large brown eyes were animated with a strange mixture of animal tenderness and animal fierceness—like those of a tigress fondling her cubs. Passion and peril lay slumbering in their depths. It was a volcanic face, which at a moment's warning, might break out in explosions of love, hatred, jealousy or revenge. Thus Semiramis might have looked, while yet a shepherd's daughter, or Charlotte Corday, while dreaming in the woods of Normandy, before the air drawn dagger marshalled her the way to Paris

A CHANCE FOR A QUANDARY.—Gerritt Smith, the notorious abolitionist, is a member elect for the next Congress. He has again and again derided and repudiated the Constitution of the United States and declared it to be no better than the articles of association among a band of robbers. Before he can assume the privileges of membership, he will have to take the oath to "uphold the constitution." Will he do it? Time will tell. The love of high position will counterbalance a great many scruples.

A CLASSICAL ADVERTISEMENT.—A tavern keeper our West advertises a young lawyer who left his house without paying his bill, under the following expressive caption: "*Absquatulandum damnum et Swartwoulandibus in transitu non est inventus additum scape goatum non comatibus in swampo.*"

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.—4,000 bushels, in store and afloat, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

PAPER.—150 Reams Wrapping Paper, for sale by Oct. 3. FREEMAN & HOUSTON

MUSTARD.—Best French Mustard, in jars; and pure dry, in cannisters, for sale by Moy 31 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

20 BOXES Adamantine Candles; 20 Boxes No. 1 Soap; 10 do. Colgate's Starch. Just received and for sale low by Sept 12] WILLIAM H. McKOY.

MESS PORK.—150 bbls. City and Plated Mess Pork, just received, and for sale by Sept. 14, 1853. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

10 BOXES T. G. Hasleykins' Fancy Candy; 20 Boxes Stuart, Brissings & Co.'s do. do. For sale Sept 12] by W. H. McKOY.

The most serious cases of Dropsy cured by Holloway's Pills.

The causes of dropsy are various, but it generally arises from obstructions to the free circulation of the blood through the system; to remedy this there is nothing so effective as Holloway's Pills, as they purify the blood and strengthen the constitution, and thereby gradually diminish the collected fluid, and if persevered in till the cure is complete, further accumulations are prevented. Many persons that have suffered from dropsy can testify to the efficacy of this medicine, especially females at the turn of life, who at that period are more particularly predisposed to this insiduous disease.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

What our Neighbors say of—Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1853.

We the undersigned having made trial of Dr McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and liver complaint, that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public; and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects.

MRS. HILL, East Troy.
MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Druggist.

MAGNIFICENT EAGLE.—Our city has no such noble bird as that which hovers with outstretched wings over the well-known establishment of Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray.—This Eagle is a worthy compeer of him that grasps the arrows of our country amid the glorious Stars and Stripes which glitter upon our national flag. While our national Eagle spreads his broad pinions over our widely extended country, and screams defiance to all our foes.—This city Eagle imitating his brother proposes to destroy all the foes of our social peace, and offers beneath his protecting wings the healing, renovating *Tincture*, which overcomes our foes and gives to the invalid renewed health and strength. Mr Lanning, the celebrated carver, has called this splendid bird into being, and it is a noble specimen of his artistic skill. In his strong talons he has grasped two huge and venomous serpents, who are struggling to free themselves from his power. One has been seized by his powerful beak, and is writhing out his life in the overpowering strife. A fit emblem, this, of the mighty power of *Hampton's Tincture*, which takes hold of the worst disease and expels it from the human body. Go look at the Eagle and buy the Tincture, they are both worthy of your attention.—*Bult. Rep. & Argus.*

☞See advertisement on fourth page.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst., by D. McMillan, Esq., Mr. WOODMAN COSTIN, to Miss NANCY PICKETT, all of Wilmington.

DIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst, Mrs. LANEY KING, aged about 90 years.

In this town, on the 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH TIEDJEN, a native of Germany, aged 31 years and 11 months

In this town, on the evening of the 2d inst., DANIEL, infant son of D. M. and Hester A. Foyles, aged 8 months and 27 days.

In this County, on the 2d inst, Mrs. ELIZABETH BURNETT, aged 63 years.

At Castle Haynes, on the 5th inst., MARY SUSAN, only child of Robert J. & Margaret Howard, aged 3 years, 6 months and 18 days.

In Clinton, Sampson county, on Thursday night, the 22d ult., RICHARD B. MORISEY, Esq., in the 29th year of his age. Never before has it fallen to our lot to write the obituary of a friend so universally beloved and highly esteemed. Among a large circle of friends and acquaintances he was a peculiar favorite, dispensing, wherever he went, kind words and cheering smiles. A dutiful son, an affectionate brother and the kindest of friends, his chief motive was the happiness of all. But alas! he has gone! and the places that once knew him on this earth, shall know him no more forever. He died, approaching death unalarmed by its terrors, unappaled by its sting. Willingly, he yielded his soul to the God who gave it. Though a member of no Church, he cherished a fervent trust in God, who will have all men to be saved; and may his spirit be now resting in Heaven.

H.

To the Heirs at Law of Lyttleton Turner, late of Sampson County, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given to you, that at the next Term of the County Court of Sampson, the 3d Monday of November, we shall propceed for probate the last Will and Testament of Lyttleton Turner.

AMMA B. CHESNUTT, THOMAS I. FAISON, } Executors.

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 5-7t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Duplin county, a negro man who says his name is HOMER, and that he belongs to JOHN GRICE, of the County of Beaufort. HOMER is tall and of slender build; black; wears his hair in plaits, and is about 21 years of age.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward and establish his claim, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., Oct. 7th, '53 5-4t

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY takes this method of informing her town and country patrons that she has retured from the North with a fine and well selected stock of Goods in her line, of the latest Paris Fashion and Styles, consisting in part of Hats, Ribbons, Cuffs, Collars, Caps, Head Dresses, &c., &c., of every variety the most fastidious can desire. She returns her sincere thanks to her patrons for their past favors and solicits a continuance of the same.

She has brought out an excellent Milliner to assist and please customers.

Hats cleaned and trimmed as usual.

Oct. 7, 1853 ₮5-1m

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a Common School in No. 17 Rocky Point District, New Hanover county, N. C. We wish the personage strictly moral, and the School to commence within the present month, if possible.

W. J. HAND, THOMAS H. TATE, J. R. McLENDON, } Com'tee.

October 7th, 1853 5-2t

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Birdsong's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.

JOHN COLEY.

Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [23-1t—5-tf

☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.—10,000 lbs. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

MULLETS.—Received monthly from the fisheries. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

FOR SALE!

ON Thursday the 3rd of November next, the undersigned, by virtue of a mortgage executed to them, will sell at the residence of James Cameron, near Smithville, the following property—viz:

The TRACT OF LAND known as the Waldon Plantation, upon which Mr. Cameron resides, with all the improvements thereon, as well as another TRACT OF PINE LAND, on Spring Branch Creek, with all the wood cut thereon, ALSO a number of HORSES, (among which is a thoroughbred Stallion,) MULES, and Stock of every kind, together with all his FARMING UTENSILS and HOUSHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also, a Schooner known as the MARY & LYDIA.

ALSO,

On the 7th, of November next, they will expose to sale at Exchange Corner, in the Town of Wilmington, four valuable slaves, consisting of ONE MAN AND THREE WOMAN.

Notes with approved security, at 90 days, negotiable at Bank, required of purchasers for all sums over $100, and for all under said sum, *Cash*.

(Signed) W. C. HOWARD, W. N. PEDEN.

Oct. 4th, 1853 d26-w5-ts

HOOP IRON.—10 Tons ¾ inch Hoop Iron, a cheap and excellent substitute for wooden hoops on Turpentine or Tar barrels. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FLOUR.—40 bbls. best brands. For sale by Sept. 29, C. DuPRE & CO.

RAISINS.—50 boxes. Just received and for sale by Sept. 29, C. DuPRE & CO.

GENTLEMEN! Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, and see their beautiful Bordered, Hem-Stitch and Figured Linen Cambrick Hdkfs. They can show you the finest article in town. Sept. 28.

JUST RECEIVED—A general and splendid assortment of PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, suitable to Fall Trade. TOILET SOAPS and LUBIN POWDERS; 20,000 HAVANA CIGARS. A fresh and large supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS. 100 ozs. of French and English QUININE. A large supply of WHITE LEAD just received. For sale by Sept. 16, '53 —11-tf—3— C. & D. DuPRE.

☞Herald and Commercial copy.

WHISKEY. 100 bbls. Cincinnati Rectified. Powell and Dexter brands, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BEAUTIFUL DRAB OVER SACKS. A few very handsome just made up at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	24	@	25	Naval Stores—Cont'd.	
BEER, CASTLE,				Turpentine,	
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	0 00	Virgin dip.	0 00	@	4 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	4 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	3 00
Tallow	12½	@	16	Tar	0 00	@	1 80
Adamantine	25	@	40	Pitch	0 00	@	1 50
Sperm	45	@	50	Rosin, No. 1	2 75	@	2 90
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 37½
Java	14	@	15	do. No. 3	0 95	@	1 15
Laguayra	13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	0 00	@	60
Cuba	00	@	00	Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	22
Rio	12	@	13	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
St. Domingo	11	@	12	Sperm	1 18	@	1 [illegible]
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9½	@	10	Linseed, raw	70	@	75
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.	75	@	80	do. boiled	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,				Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20	@	75
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17	POTATOES,			
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@	23	Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	90
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
Spts. Turp.	2 40	@	2 50	do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	42	@	45	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon,			
Mullets		@	5 62½	Hams	12	@	13
Mackerel, No. 1		@	0 00	Middlings	9	@	10
do. No. 2		@	0 00	Shoulders	9½	@	10
do. No. 3		@	0 00	Hog round	10	@	11
Shad, Ocean	0 00	@	0 00	Western Bacon,			
Herrings, East.		@	3 50	Middlings	9	@	9½
do. N.C. roe,		@	0 00	Shoulders	0	@	8½
do. Smoked, ℔ box		@	50	N. C. Lard	00	@	13
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00	West'n do	12½	@	13
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,				Butter	23	@	27
Canal	6 50	@	8 50	Cheese	10	@	12
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00	Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	17 50	@	18 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	6 50	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				Beef, Mess.	13 50	@	14 00
Corn	00	@	63	do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
Oats	00	@	00	POULTRY.			
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00	Chickens, live	15	@	37½
Pease, Cow	75	@	80	do. dead	00	@	00
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00	Turkeys, live	75	@	1 25
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½	do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				SALT,			
Eastern	0 85	@	1 00	Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	50
Northern	0 00	@	0 00	Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 40	@	1 42½
IRON, ℔ lb.				do. fine	00	@	0 00
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
American, ref.	5½	@	00	Porto Rico	6½	@	8
do. sheer	0	@	00	New Orleans	5¼	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00	Muscovado	6	@	7
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00	Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic)				Clarified and Granulated	6¾	@	9
Whiskey	32	@	34	SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7
N. E. Rum	00	@	35	SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Gin	36	@	38	Contrast	5 00	@	5 50
Brandy	37	@	38	Common	0 00	@	2 50
Apple	40	@	1 00	STAVES, ℔ M.			
LUMBER, ℔ M. (River.)				W. O. Bbl.	0 00	@	00 00
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@	00 00	R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00	Ash Head'g	0 00	@	00 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.			
MOLASSES, per gallon.				Shipping	00 00	@	00 00
New Orleans	00	@	00	Mill prime	9 00	@	11 50
Cuba	22	@	25	do. inferior to ordinary	4 50	@	7 75
NAILS, ℔ lb.				TALLOW, ℔ lb.	7	@	8
Cut	4½	@	5½				
Wrought	10	@	12½				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar an Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 50	a $	60
Spirits Turpentine, do.	70	a	75
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel,	00	a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			22½

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	60		70
Spirits Turpntine, do.	00	a	90
Lumber, per M.	00 00	a	10 50

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6TH, 1853.

TURPENTINE.—This article ruled unsteady during the first three days of the week ended to-day, and the price has advanced fully 40 cents ℔ 280 lbs. on quotations of Thursday last. Since Monday the market has been steady, and sales quick at $4 for Virgin and yellow dip. The sales of the week foot up 3,109 bbls. as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	378	$3 60	
Friday	935	3 60	
Saturday	318	3 75	
Monday	525	4 00	
Tuesday	60	4 00	
Wednesday	816	4 00	
Thursday	77	4 00	

The market opened firm this morning at $4, and there continues to be a good demand from both shippers and distillers. There is none offering on market that we know of.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been considerable animation in this article since our last review, and prices have advanced a shade on quotation of last Thursday. The sales of the week reach 4,280 bbls., viz:

Thursday	1,000 bbls. at 55 cents; 100 do. p. n. t.		
Friday	980	"	55, 56, 56½, 57 @ 60 cts. ℔ gallon.
Monday	850	"	57 @ 60 cents ℔ gallon.
Tuesday	700	"	60 cents
Wednesday	100	"	65 " (bbls. included.)
do.	550	"	60 " ℔ gallon.

The market at the close yesterday was firm at 60 cents.—There has been nothing done this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries, and market quiet. There is but a light stock in first hands, and holders are firm in asking 60 cents ℔ gallon. We learn that there are few or no orders now in market.

ROSIN.—In the Common article the transactions since last review are as follows: Friday, 600 bbls. at 95 cents for small size; Monday, 10,000 do., and Tuesday, 200 do. at $1 15 for large size bbls.; and holders refusing to sell now at latter figure, and asking $1 25 ℔ bbl. for large size bbls., with a moderate stock on market. On Friday, 200 bbls. No. 2 sold at $1 37½ ℔ bbl.

TAR.—The receipts and sales of Tar this week reach 614 bbls. at $2 50 @ $2 60 ℔ bbl.; last sale at lowest figures, at which it seems to be in moderate demand.

BEEF CATTLE.—The supply in butchers' hands is light, and a good article of grass fatted is in demand at $5 ℔ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL.—Fair supply in store, and limited demand. Sells at 75 @ 80 cents ℔ bushel, as in quantity.

COTTON—Comes in very slowly, and we note the receipt since last review of only 10 bales fair quality new crop, which sold at 10 cents ℔ lb; there is a fair enquiry for the article, and a prime lot would readily bring highest quotation.

EMPTY BARRELS—Are in moderate supply, and sell from wharf at $2 40@$2 50 each, for second hand and new.

FEATHERS—Remain without change, and sell from store at 42@43 cents ℔ lb., as in quantity and quality.

FISH—Mullets are in fair demand, and receipts light. A lot of 50 bbls. received last Monday sold at $5 62½ ℔ bbl., from vessel; sell from store at $6 37½@$6 50 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR.—We have little or no change to note in Northern brands, and there is a fair supply in store, (with the exception of Baltimore,) which sells at quotations, as in quantity and quality. The receipts of Fayetteville brands during the week have been moderate, and the price has gone up a shade Last sale on Tuesday last of 170 bbls (made to a dealer) was at $6 for cross, $6 25 for fine, and $6 50 ℔ bbl. for superfine—at which the market is firm, with a fair demand. Selling by the single bbl. at $6 75 @ $7 for superfine.

GRAIN.—We have no receipts of CORN to note for the past week, and we refer to our table for price of last sale. The supply in store is fully sufficient for the season and demand rather limited ——RICE.—Is in moderate supply, and sells to retailers at 4½ @ 4¾ cents ℔ lb. for *clean*.——PEAS.—No sales to note, and supply in store sufficient for the demand.

HAY.—Received this week only 7½ bales Eastern make, which sold at auction on Monday at extremes ranging from 85 cents to $1 ℔ 100 lbs. There is a good supply, and market extremely dull—no demand.

LIME—1100 casks received yesterday, but none sold at the time of making up our review this morning. Former arrivals sell from store at $1 25 @ $1 50 ℔ cask, as in quantity.

LIQUORS—Supply in store fair, and sells at quotations, in lots as wanted.

LUMBER—River—We know of no receipts since last review.

MOLASSES—Cuba sells from store at 23@25 cents ℔ gallon, by the single hhd., as in quality.

POTATOES—The price of Sweet Potatoes continues high, and receipts light; sell from boats and carts at 80@90 cents ℔ bushel. Irish Potatoes are in light supply, and sell from store at $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—We have little or no change in the BACON market this week. There is a good supply of N. C. make in store, and sales small and extremely dull at 12

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Book Notices and Communications.

We should have sooner acknowledged the receipt of Blackwood, for September, which has been on our table for two or three days. Contents: Scotland since the Union; Foreign Estimate of England; New Readings in Shakspeare, No. II.; The Duke's Dilemmas; Chronicle of Neisenstein; Lady Lee's Widowhood, Part IX.; Coral Rings; The Aged Disciple Comforting; The Extent and Causes of our Prosperity. Quite a full Table of Contents, and one containing an anomaly in Blackwood—an old story.—The Duke's Dilemma we have seen and read some years since.

We have received from friends at Chapel Hill, we presume, two or three copies of the Address delivered before the Two Literary Societies of the University, on the 1st June, 1853, by. Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee. This Address was very generally noticed about the time of its delivery, and we see now no reason for dissenting from the high praise then bestowed upon it.

Among the epistolary curiosities which an Editor is bound to receive, and which are, of course, the mere peculiarities of manner or education, there are some so *naive*, that we venture to allow the public to take a peep. Of course, neither names nor dates can be given:

——, SEPT 22th 1853

Dear Surs you will please cend mee you Paper and in form mee how to manage to cend you the money for the notes year will not Pass thare and I am feard to cend goal in a letter so if you will resk it I will cend it, cend the Paper as I would be glad to see when Aaney of my friends or relatines Dissease as I am from that State the money will be cent if you will in form mee how to cend it, Dir rect you Papers & letters to ——

That little touch about "friends and relatines disseasing" is very pathetic. Wonder that the writer, while substituting C for S so often, did not also begin "Surs" with a C. The place may be understood where the reader pleases.

This is enough of this style for the present. We have, besides, on hand, various communications, upon various subjects and with all sorts of fanciful signatures—everything in that way, indeed, save and except the *real* name of the writer or writers. But more especially are there "Minnie Myrtles" and "Fanny Ferns" (the Lord preserve us!) and such like, written in the most unmistakable of masculine hands. Gentlemen of the pen, the Editor is lazy; upon indifferent subjects he is indifferent—very—and don't care how many people feel a disturbance about the diaphragm and mistake it for love. Love is a mighty queer thing at first, no doubt, but it is an evidence of bad taste to suppose that its effects are the same as green fruit. Such verdancy as that can hardly be what Tom Moore means when he rhymes about "love's young dream." "Gustavus Adolphus" can love "Angelina Angelica" just as much as he — — pleases, so we have not to be bothered therewith.

The News.

The warlike intelligence brought by the steamship Washington, will attract general attention. It would seem as though the Emperor of Russia had, indeed, been playing the game attributed to him by the liberal press—namely, that of procrastinating matters, so as to gain time in which to fortify his position in the principalities, without any sincere wish for a peaceful arrangement. War seems almost inevitable. The next arrival will be anxiously looked for. Something decisive *must* soon be known.

We find in the Northern papers the correspondence between Mr. HULSEMAN, the Austrian *Charge*, and Mr. MARCY, the American Secretary of State, in regard to the KOSZTA affair. The concluding paragraph of the Austrian letter is as follows:

The imperial government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States to doubt for a single instant its anxiety to disavow the conduct of its agents, under the circumstances above mentioned, and that it will hasten to call them to a severe account, and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

The position of the United States, as assumed by Mr. MARCY, may be fully understood from the closing paragraph of his reply, in which he says:

"The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria and Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last."

It is proper to remark, that the communication made by Mr. HULSEMAN to this government, is not not the first action taken by the Austrian Court in premises. Its first step was to address to the principal European Cabinets, in advance of any communication to the government of the United States, a circular letter of complaint and protest against the course adopted by the American authorities. It was, therefore, deemed necessary, once for all, to set forth fully the principles of action upon which this government proceeded, and to give to the world the reasons upon which the President rests the vindication of the American functionaries, and the views applicable to this case upon which his policy is based. Such course has unavoidably stretched Mr. MARCY's letter to a considerable length—though, of course, not to the fabulous dimensions attributed to it. It makes, however, six closely printed columns of the Washington Union, a length which, unfortunately, renders it impossible for us to publish in our little sheet. We shall, however, make as accurate a synopsis of its leading points as our limits will permit.

MATCH RACE—VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—On Tuesday, the great Match Race took place over the Fairfield course, near Richmond, Va., between Mr. Belcher's Virginia horse—Red Eye—and Mr. Bacon's South Carolina mare—Nina—two mile heats, $10,000 a side. Nina won the race easily in two straight heats; time—1st heat 3 min. 54¼ sec.; second heat 3 min. 48 sec. The course was very heavy. The Enquirer says that there were not less than six thousand persons present to witness the race—a race which has probably excited as much interest as any race ever before run in Virginia. A vast amount of money must have changed hands on the result.—Last spring Red Eye beat Nina. Turn about.

Official.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Hiram Powers to be commercial agent of the United States at Florence, in Tuscany.

The Case of Capt. Ingraham.

Whatever may be the decision upon the general issue as regards Koszta and the right or duty of the United States to interfere for his protection, as for a citizen who had acquired and could lay claim to such protection, we think that the propriety of Capt. Ingraham's course cannot be rendered doubtful, by any conclusion to which the public may come as respecting Koszta's citizenship or his right to protection. His possession of an American passport was evidence to Capt. Ingraham, behind which he had no right to look. By an official act of the diplomatic Representative of the country, he was placed under the protection of its flag, and the commander of an American ship of war would have been wanting in his duty, if he had failed to extend it.

☞HARRY HILL, an eminent merchant of New Orleans, recently deceased, whose exemplary character, genuine piety, and open-hearted benevolence, not less than his great wealth, have been the subject of remark and eulogium throughout the country, was, it seems, a native of Halifax county, in this State, the son of "poor but honest parents," as the biographers say, and without the advantages of a liberal education in his youth. He died worth a million and a half, and it is supposed that his deeds of charity and benevolence during his life, amounted to as much as three hundred thousand dollars.—He was fifty-six years of age.

☞We have received three numbers of the Washington Sentinel, a daily, tri-weekly, and weekly Democratic paper, the publication of which has just been commenced at Washington, D. C., by BEVERLY TUCKER, WM. M. OVERTON, and CH. MAURICE SMITH, Editors. It evinces ability in its editorials, and good taste in its selections, and will, we hope, prove a valuable laborer in the Democratic cause.

☞The Spartans used to whip a man for growing fat. How they would wollop our Honorable representative!

Arrival of the Washington.—Four Days Later from Europe.

War Imminent Between Russia and Turkey—Decline in Breadstuffs—Cotton Dull, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer Washington, with London and Southampton dates of the 14th, and Liverpool of the 13th, arrived at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Washington brings 242 passengers. Last evening off Fire Island she fell in with the ship Revenue, from Baltimore, for Australia, dismasted. She had been 19 days in a crippled condition. The Washington towed her into this port.

The steamer America reached Liverpool on the 11th.

Mr. Soule would be received at the Court of Madrid.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The London Times, of the 14th, announces that the Czar had rejected the Vienna note as modified by the Sultan, and that war seemed inevitable. The English and French Consuls had left Jassey, an act which had occasioned great alarm.

Gen. Luders with a fresh corps of Russian troops, was advancing into Moldavia.

The Emperor of Russia was to proceed at once to Warsaw, in order to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz on Sept. 23d.

The Turkish troops under Omer Pasha, on the Lower Danube, insist on fighting the Russians, and it was feared that the Pasha would be unable to restrain their fanatical zeal.

TURKEY.—The Porte had contracted for 300,000 winter coats for their troops.

The Egyptian troops, after being reviewed by the Sultan, would proceed to Shumla.

All regular communication between Constantinople and the Russian ports had been cut off.

The warlike preparations of Turkey were carried on with unabated vigor. The troops were working night and day on the fortifications on the Danube.—The Turkish army in the vicinity of Varna amounted to 90,000 men, with 250 guns and six batteries of heavy metal.

Two Russian regiments arrived at Braila, on the Lower Danube, on August 29th.

ENGLAND.—The cholera was progressing in England.

The Marco Polo had arrived at Liverpool from Australia with £280,000 in gold.

The ship Ward, of Scott, Russell & Co., near London, had been burnt; loss £100,000.

FRANCE.—The statement that the government was purchasing corn was again officially denied.

The port of Marseilles was full of wheat. Flour at Paris was falling slowly.

The news from the East on the 14th greatly affected the Bourse, and the three per cents fell to 77f. 15 cents.

ITALY.—A council of war at Milan had sentenced 64 persons implicated in the insurrection of Feb. 6th—20 being comdemned to die, and the others to confinement in irons for twenty years and less.

Fifty refuges suspected of republicanism had arrived on the Piedmontese frontier.

PERSIA.—The city of Ispahan had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

HUNGARY.—The lost jewels of the Hungarian Crown had been found buried near Orschova.

From the Washington Union.

Another Charge Refuted.

Amongst the standing charges against the President of having appointed free-soilers to office is the allegation, repeated again and again by whig politicians, that J. W. Gray, editor of the Cleaveland Plaindealer, appointed postmaster at Cleaveland, is a free-soiler. This charge was brought to the notice of Mr. Gray by the editor of the Louisville Times, and by return of mail the following explicit and conclusive refutation was received:

CLEAVELAND, Sept. 14, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I reply with pleasure to your note of the 9th inst., by saying that the Plaindealer has always opposed the free-soil organization of this country; never hesitated to support President Pierce or the platform on which he stood; never published any part of his alleged New Boston speech except to show my readers the light in which the whigs represented him in the South. Of course, the files of my paper are the recorded proofs of the present statement.

I am, sir, with much respect, yours, &c.,
J. W. GRAY.

THEODORE O'HARA, Editor Times.

A WHITE MAN AND NEGRO ARRESTED.—A white man, who had with him a negro man, was arrested Friday last, at the Paper Mill, in Pulaski county, and upon the confession of the negro both were committed to jail. The negro says that he belongs to Otho Carter of Amherst or Nelson county. The white man says his name is Fowl.

When Mr Fowl again goes a-fowling, he should take care not to entrap blackbirds—for in this section of country such foul business generally leads a man afoul of the foul and nauseous vapors of a dungeon. [If any person sees anything funny there, he is requested not to laugh. Somebody else might find it out.].

United States Coin in the West Indies.

The London *Gazette* of August 26 contains a draft of a proclamation, making United States coins a legal tender in the British West Indies, at rates as follows:

	s	d.
United States gold Eagle.....sterling.	41	0
United States gold half Eagle.....	20	6
United States gold quarter Eagle.....	10	3
United States gold Dollar.....	4	1

The tendency of this will doubtless be to draw United States coin into the Colonies as a currency. The multiplication of small notes aids to drive out the coin. It is one branch of the new decimal system adopted by the British governmet, and it will supplant the old English coins to some extent.

ORIGINAL SIN.—In one of John Adam's letters to his wife is the following remark on original sin:

"Why," says the doctor, "I satisfy myself about it in this manner. Either original sin is divisible or indivisible. If it is divisible, every descendant of Adam and Eve must have a part, and the share which falls to each individual at this day is so small a particle, that I think it is not worth considering. If indivisible, then the whole quantity must have descended in a right line, and must now be possessed by one person only; and the chances are millions and millions to one that that person is now in Asia or Africa, and that I have nothing to do with it."

The "Breaking Up," at Hand.

When Santa Anna returned to Mexico, it was supposed that his presence might, for a while, prevent the breaking up of that republic. His popularity was thought to be great; his energy was well known; and the firm hand he was expected to hold, would, it was thought, save the ship from the breakers. But those notions have proved to be unfounded. Already, if rumor can be credited, Santa Anna is meditating a retirement from his "beloved Mexico;" and a return to Carthagena and cock-fighting. Several States have declared openly against him, and others are exhibiting symptoms of dissatisfaction. His cruelty, tyranty and rapacity, are the common talk. Even the soldiery appear to be disaffected towards him, in spite of his braggadocia about them, and in spite also of the rewards he has showered around. What becomes, under these circumstance, of the war with this country, which, as was asserted by certain timorous souls, was sure to follow the return of Santa Anna? What becomes also of the rumored restoration of Mexico to Spain, with Santa Anna as viceroy? If the returned dictator cannot even keep his own seat, how can he expect to influence Mexico to an act of madness, perhaps a deed of suicide?

The truth is, as becomes more evident yearly, the days of Mexico are numbered. That once great federal state is like a dead body, out of which the breath of like has gone, and whose various parts, wanting the cohesion of the vital principle, are preparing to fall asunder. It has long been a republic only in name, and now it has ceased to be even a nation. No faith in each other, no agreement as to the future, no glorious traditions in the past, hold the separate communities together. Even the social fabric, within the several commonwealths, is in a condition of more or less dissolution. The whole body, so to speak, is going to pieces; member falling away from member, the flesh from the bone, atom from atom. Before Mexico can live again, she must experience a resurrection.—Or rather Mexico can never live again until she has been re-organized entirely,—created, as it were, anew. Her present elements will have to be combined with fresh ones, and the whole moulded into a young, vigorous and different life. In what way this reconstruction is to be brought about, it would, perhaps be presumptious, at this time, to say. We must forbear speculating vaguely about a future, of which insufficient data to judge rightly are wanting. All we know now, because all we can certainly see, is that Mexico is a great wreck, standed on the shore of time and fast breaking up.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Railroads in France.

However, riding on the top of an omnibus is nothing to riding upon a Railroad car, a distraction which such of us as spend the summer in the country enjoy night and morning We turn our backs upon the engine, locate ourselves in very comfortable seats, and contemplate the prospect. When it is windy we go inside, of course. There is a station upon the route of those who travel west worth a moment's notice. This is Asnieres, four miles from Paris. The lines for Versailles, St. Germain, Havre, Rouen, and Dieppe, start from Paris together, and branch off for their various destinations at this station. 104 trains stop at or pass it going out every day, and 104 going in. On fete days, when the Great Waters of Versailles or St. Cloud play, the number of trains is increased up to 160 each way. 8000 people get out and in every day here, and only one accident ever happened. An engine, some six months ago, blundered into a baggage car, and slightly bruised one man. As the Verseilles train passes, the switch is turned, and this simple fact is signalled along back to the station in Paris. The St. Germain train, five minutes later, is sure that its path is clear. On all the frequented roads, too, the passage of the various trains is signalled from each successive station, back to their point of departure.

The overseer of the station at Versailles is thus at once informed of the arrival at Paris of the last train he despatched, and *vice versa*. The mode of signalizing is to cause a large round signboard to present towards the next look-out man in order its flat surface, instead of its edge. It is turned by wires, running—in stakes just emerging from the ground—sometimes a distance of a quarter of a mile.—These cranks and pulleys are never liable to be deranged, as no travellers or intruders are allowed on the Railroads, on any pretence. To profane a cemetry would not be half so serious an offence as to trespass on a Railroad. This nicety and sense of responsibility carried through the entire system, renders steam conveyance in this country what it is—absolutely secure. I have read with pleasure your editorials on the weekly outrages at home, and hope earnestly that some remedy for the evil will speedily be found; for I have been told more than once by Frenchmen, that it was useless to talk of enjoying liberty if it is out of the question to enjoy life; and they preferred living where the monopoly of killing belonged to Louis Napoleon, and where the Railroad companies shared with him only the privilege of transporting.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.*

FRENCH INCIDENT.—"A married couple," says the Paris Gazette des Tribunaux, "after living together on bad terms for some time, resolved, a few days ago, to separate. They sold off all their furniture; but, finding that the sum it realized was not very important, they proposed to commit suicide; and they went to the Canal Saint Martin to execute the design. The husband leaped in first, but after a while, being a capital swimmer, he raised his head above water, and perceived his wife standing quietly on the bank, watching him. He began abusing her, and said that, according to their convention, she ought to drown herself. Instead, however, of complying, she accused him of intending to let her drown whilst he saved himself by swimming. He called on her to plunge in at once, without any more talk; but she refused. Thereupon he got out of the water and gave her a tremendous thrashing. Some persons, who came up, went to seek the guard, and the loving pair were arrested. On being questioned they made the facts known."

The Rattlesnake.

This snake finds a superior foe in the deer and black snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattlesnake in a situation which invites an attack, he losses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up within ten or twelve feet of the snake, then leaps forward and aims to sever the body with his sharp and bifurcate hoofs. The first onset is commonly successful, if otherwise the buck repeats the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and fatality of his skillful manœuvre leave but a slight chance for his victim either to escape or inject poison into his more alert antagonist.

The rattlesnake also finds a dreaded opponent in the blacksnake. Such is his celerity of motion, not only in running, but entwining itself around its victim, that the rattlesnake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace. When the black and rattlesnake are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the head of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of the body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him in five or six folds; he then stops and looks the strangled and grasping foe in the face to ascertain the effect produced upon his corseted body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied, and the screw tightened—the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty minutes; the executor then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed and retained, until the incarcerated wretch is entirely lifeless. The mocassin is destroyed in the same way.

A Wooly Horse trick was played off, a few days since on the good people of Kentucky. A junior Barnum advertised for exhibition, "a man 19 feet 7 inches high," to be seen for one week only, as the wonder was en route for Europe. The youth was 19 feet 7 inches high, but unfortunately, fourteen feet of the latitube was made by a step ladder. The dodge exhibited so much impudence, that long before nightfall the exhibition had become the most successful show that ever visited the land of hoe-cakes and tobacco.

The Paris *Siecle* expresses the following sentiments in regard to the Koszta affair:

"The Americans, with but little more provocation, would burn Trieste, and restore the republic of Venice. They care but little for the treaties of 1815, by which the European powers are arrested, because they were made for princes, and not for the people.

"Really, in the present fetichism for the *statu quo*, we could almost wish that Austria would dare to outrage the United States. We should be sure then, as now, that the government of Gen Pierce would stretch forth a friendly hand to all who suffer from the pretentions of an unenlightened despotism."

This is strong language to be put in print, in a country where the journals are warned and suppressed.

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.—A vegetarian attending a cattle show.

A Plea for Love.

A sweet lyric by Thomas Davis, Ireland's latest poet—taken from her by a premature death:

The summer brook flows in the bed,
The winter forrent tore asunder;
The sky-lark's gentle wings are spread
Where walk the lightning and the thunder.
And thus you'll find the sternest soul
The gayest tenderness concealing,
And minds that seem to mock control,
Are order'd by some fairy feeling.

Then maiden! start not from the hand
That's hardened by the swaying sabre—
The pulse beneath may be as bland
As evening after day of labor:
And, maiden! start not from the brow
That thought has knit, and passion darken'd—
In twilight hours, 'neath forest bough,
The tenderest tales are often hearken'd.

A MAN WITH TWENTY WIVES.—A man calling himself Dr. William Hunter, but whose real name is said to be Nathaniel J. Bird, is in jail at Camden, New Jersey, on a charge of bigamy, and various other charges. On Sunday, Elizabeth Harrington, a lady of Philadelphia, visited him in prison, and ascertained he was the man to whom she was married on the 9th of July last. On the same day he was visited by another lady from Kensington, named Mary Thomas, to whom he was married in May last. It is also stated that he has a wife in Reading, another in Wilmington, Delaware, and another yet in Philadelphia. The prisoner is only about twenty-three years of age, and, it is stated, declares he has *twenty* wives, a statement which may be true, as more than one-fourth of that number has been found within a few days. It is alleged that he abandoned each wife soon after marriage, and that they never heard of him after, until his recent arrest. The affair creates the greatest excitement in Camden, and has induced an immense number of people to seek admission for the purpose of seeing him.

Rather a Hard Hit.

A minister, traveling where the road was difficult to find, requested a man by the way side to direct him, naming the place where he wished to go.

"Well," says the hedger and ditcher, "keep on just as you are going about a mile and a half; there at the cross roads you will see a minister, who will direct you to the left a couple of miles, and there at the fork of the road is another minister, who will direct you to the right about three miles, and so on, at evry fork and cross of the road, is a minister to tell you which road to take."

"Ah," says the parson, "what do you call *ministers?*"

"Why," says the other, "those things which stand up at the cross and forks of the road with something like a hand on them."

"Finger boards you mean," says the preacher," why do you call them ministers?"

"Because they are always pointing the way to other people, and never go themselves."

The repudiated bonds of the state of Mississippi, which have been declared a legal issue by the supreme court of that state at its last sitting, amount to $7,000,000. There is an accumulation of interest for thirteen years, making an additional sum of $4,810,000 the whole being nearly $12,000,000. The state is rich in her productions, and could without difficulty, pay the interest on this debt, and liquidate the principal in a few years. Her annual crop of cotton alone is probably worth thirty to forty millions, and the value of property in Mississippi, according to the census of 1850, was $228,951,000.

An old friend of "Knick" residing in one of the midland counties of the Empire State, tells the following story:

A country clergyman, who is pious and exact in the performance of every duty, whether secular or religious, is in the habit, every evening before retiring to his study, of waiting upon his wife, (a "strong-minded-woman,") to receive any command she choose to give. His speech is measured and his manner punctilious. He always knocks respectfully at the door of the sitting-room, and scrupulously waits for an invitation to "walk in." Madame generally sits by her table reading some great reform speech, or writing a letter to the New York Independent. The door opens; a deferential bow is acknowledged by a nod: "Mistress Mills, I have milked the cow and fed the pigs; washed the dishes, and put the children to bed. Is there any thing more Mistress Mills?"—A silent shake of the head assures him of a negative and he retires satisfied!

FAT MEN.—Mr. Bruce, in his Classic and Historic Portraits, speaks of the dangers of becoming too fat in Sparta:

"The ancient Spartans paid as much attention to the rearing of men as the cattle breeders in modern England do to the breeding of cattle. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fulness to which it was lawful, in a free state, for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military exercise and the service of Sparta, were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Nauclis the son of Polybus, the offender was brought before the Ephori, and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta; at which his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable mode of living which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than of a son of Lacedemon."

At a literary dinner in London, where Thackeray and Angus B. Reach were *vis-a-vis* at table, Mr. Thackeray—who had never before met Mr. Reach, addressed him as Mr. *Reach*, pronouncing the name as its authography would naturally indicate. "Reack, sir,—Re-ack, if you please," said Mr. Reach, who is punctilious upon having his name pronounced in two syllables, as if spelled Re-ack. Thackeray of course apologized, and corrected his punctuation; but in the course of the *dessert*, he took occasion to hand a plate of fine peaches across the table, saying, in a tone which only he possessed, "Mr. Re-ack, will you take a pe-ack?"

AN EXAMPLE FOR "STRONG MINDED" WOMEN—Miss Dix, whose philanthropy in the cause of the insane, has made her celebrated, is now at Nantucket, for the purpose of examining the life boats there, and devising means of aiding the ships wrecked upon those shores. She is also engaged in collecting funds for providing life-boats for Sable Island.

Elzorah, wife of Rev. Eleazer King, of Heath, Mass, has sued for divorse on account of desertion. They were married about ten years ago, and about eight months afterwards he charged her before a church council with having told him he had better study grammer, and give up preaching till he knew more! The council dismissed this charge, and the offended reverend has ever since refused to live with his wife. She touched his pride on the raw.

☞Jenny Lind has got a baby. The "Otto of Roses" is distilled. The fountain that has fed multitudes with the effluence of holiest song, now feeds holiest humanity, that does its own singing. No more white gloves, enclosing frenzied fingers, applauds the virgin cantratrice, but little hands, softer than kids, one another gently and joyously in the eyes of the young mother. "*Ah mon fils*" is sung no more over the parquette, but over the cradle. What a dear little darling the baby must be! We think we see Otto going into the room containing his double treasure. What to him is opera, as he bends over the sweet little snub-nose that wrestles in its noble mother's arm! Think of them all there together, and tell us, oh! ascetic old bachelor, and old maid unmarried from choice, (if there exists such a marvel,) whether you think such happiness is to be cavalierly sneezed at? Does it not moisten the mouth of your imagination? We pause, for we have waked the baby. Jog the cradle, Otto.—*Springfield Republican.*

CHANGE IN NAVAL COMBATS.—An English writer thinks that if Nelson had witnessed the late review of the English fleet at Spithead, "he would, no doubt, have felt a pang when he saw those glorious towers of canvas riddled by 'smokers;' he would have seen at once that there could be no more squadrons at sea for twenty-months at a stretch, blockading the enemy's coasts; and that the next war would be a sharp and decisive conversation of eighty-fours and sixty-eights that might possibly last *half an hour!*"

Gen. Dix has written a second letter, addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, in which he says, "I never made an abolition speech in the Senate or out of it.—I never uttered or entertained the sentiment above attributed to me; and I call upon you to produce the evidence on which your assertions were made." The Enquirer charged him with having indulged in the rhetorical flourish of "a cordon of free States surrounding the South and compelling slavery to writhe like a scorpion encircled by fire to sting itself to death." To this the General [illegible]

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 29—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, fm Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McRary.

Steamer Henrietta, ADen, fm Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Eilers; with two boats in tow.

30—Schr. New Regulus, Dickinson, fm Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown.

30—U. S. M. Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston; with 22 passengers.

30—Steamer Eliza, Taylor, fm Singletary's Landing, to J. E. Metts; with two boats in tow.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Hobart, fm Charleston, to M. Costin.

Schr. Saxon, ——, fm New Haven, Conn., to M. Costin.

Schr. Geo. Harriss, Corson, fm Boston, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Chas. Edmonston, Vincent, fm Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with turpentine.

Schr. Julia, Corson, fm Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Cardenas, Berry, fm Marblehead, (Mass.,) for Philadelphia, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss. The C. could not get into Philadelphia on account of head wind.

Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, fm Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

Steamer Sun, Rush, fm Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Oct. 1—Schr. J. S. Shriver, Cain, fm Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Susan, ——, fm Charleston, to Rankin & Martin.

Oct. 1—U. S M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston; with 22 passengers.

CLEARED.

Sept. 29—Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.

30—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston; with 125 passengers.

30—Schr. Silas E. Hand, Kelly, for New York, by George Harriss; with 7 bales waste, 400 bbls. rosin, 1172 do. turpentine.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Emma L. Cottrell, Cottrell, for New York, by Wm. A. Gwyer; with naval stores.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

30—Steamer Eliza, Taylor, for Metts' Landing, by J. E. Metts; with two boats in tow.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 873 bbls. rosin, 228 casks rice, 14 bales sheeting, 57 do. yarn, 1 bag waste.

Schr. Mary Powell, Coffin, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 1,650 bbls. rosin, 235 do. spirits turpentine, 105 bundles paper, 20 bales sheeting.

Schr. Elouise, Jones, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Alice, Cressey, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Oct. 1—U. S. M. Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston; with 104 passengers.

Oct. 1—Schr. Alfred Barratt, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Golden Rule, Malcomb, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Steamer Evergeen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—Cotton—Sales at 8½@11c. Rice—sales of the week are 584 tcs. at extremes ranging from 3¾@4½. Corn—The receipts comprise fully 10,000 bushels, 7000 of which chanded hands at about 65@70c. ℔ bushel. Salt—The little that is on sale is held at $1 50 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Naval Stores—Three days previous—Spirits Turpentine, with an active demand, part speculative, has advanced 6 cents ℔ gallon. Crude Turpentine continues scarce and inactive. Rosin is in good demand, and for Common, which is scarce, a slight improvement has, in some instances, been obtained—the sales include 1700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 67 @ 70 cents, cash, and 90 days, chiefly by the latter rate; 3000 Common Rosin, mostly Wilmington, $1 65 @ $1 70, the latter rate delivered, and $1 60 for North County; 1800 fine White, $3 @ $4 75; 1000 South Carolina Turpentine, $4 87½; and 200 Tar, $3 50, in yard.

Rice—Since our last, sales of 300 tcs. have been made at $3 12½ @ $4 50, cash. The first parcel of the new crop was received yesterday, and is of fair quality.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 13.—Cotton ruled dull since the Africa, at prices in favor of buyers—sales of the three days 15,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were buoyant. Flour had advanced 1s ℔ bbl., and wheat 3d. ℔ bushel. Corn steady and active.

Richardson & Bro. says there were heavy rains on the 12th but o herwise the weather was pleasant, but unseasonably cold. The market to-day was largely attended, and lots of fresh wheat held over were taken by millers at 2@3d. advance. Inferior kinds not quotably higher. Flour advanced 9d. 1s. Feeding corn on the spot 30s. 6d @31s.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The weather having again become unfavorable, breadstuffs are firmer.

There is an increase preasure in the money market.

NOTICE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK of Merchandize of the late firm of B. & R. C. HALLETT, at Long Creek, is now selling off AT COST, FOR CASH or its equivalent in Turpentine.—Those having claims against the late firm will please present them for liquidation, and those indebted to the concern by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle at once, as all the business of the late firm must be closed. BENJAMIN HALLETT,
Sept. 30.—[4-tf] Surviving Partner.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

VELVET, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain. For sale cheap by KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned having failed to sell their Lands and Mills upon the terms previously advertised, now propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 27th of October next, at the Red Banks to the highest bidder, the seperate tracts or parcels, viz:

Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and West side of the Fayetteville and Harllecsville road, including the Mills, Dwelling and out houses, and *three hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Twelve hundred and fifty acres on the same side of the River and on the East side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Red Banks, proper, and *one hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Four hundred acres on the same side of the River, known as the Lowrie Land, which will be sold in lots of one hundred acres each.

Seven hundred and thirty acres on the West side of the River, including *thirty-five* acres of cleared land.

All of the above lands were particularly described in an advertisement published in this paper from the 8th of April to the 10th of May last, persons who have not had an opportunity of examining them will please refer to the said advertisement, or write to us at Gillopolis.

TERMS:—One-half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

W. McNEILL, Sr.,
JOHN McNEILL.
Red Banks, Robeson Co., Sept. 19th, 1853 3-ts

IF NOT previously disposed of, I will sell at the same time and place, and upon the same terms, TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND, on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton. JOHN McNEILL.
Sept. 19 3-ts

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING.

A SPLENDID assortment of superior manufactured Clothing, comprising the greatest variety and largest stock ever brought to this market—manufactured under the especial direction and care of Mr. S. B. K., during his absence North this Summer.

The attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS is respectfully solicited, as great inducements will be offered to buyers of WHOLESALE bills.

K. & Brother feel great security in offering their stock to the public, as at once unsurpassed in point of style and elegance—and possessing, as it does, advantages of having been purchased previous to the rise of goods at the North, the same advantage in price will be given to their friends, as availed of by themselves. KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

WALKING CANES—25 dozen assorted styles French and American Walking Canes: Gutta Percha, Black Ebony, Rosewood, Malacca, Penary, Whalebone and Hickories, with or without swords, gold and silver, pearl and stone heads; comprising a very fine stock, at low prices. Call and examine them, at the Hat and Cap Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street. C. MYERS.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.,

BEG leave to announce that their FIRST EXHIBITION OF PARIS GOODS will be about the first of October, consisting of RICH PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and BONNETS, &c., &c. The entire assortment being of Paris Manufacture, and just received direct, they will comprise all the novelties of the present season.
Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. }
September 6th, 1853 } 2-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 ACRES OF LAND, in the upper end of Robeson county, 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, and within two miles of the Stage Road leading from that place to Cheraw, S. C.

This land, with the improvements, has as many advantages as any ever offered for sale in this region of country.—For farming, the upland is inferior to none; and there is enough of it cleared to require the labor of eight or ten hands; and there is, besides, an extensive swamp, easily drained, and which, by trial, has proved equal to the best River land.

To Turpentine getters it holds out greater inducements.—It is densely timbered, and the soil of a kind to render the yield of Turpentine greatest; and is sufficiently near to market to make the business profitable. There is not a better location for a Still in the County.

On the premises is a Saw Mill, which, with the quantity of timber and constant home demand for lumber, could be made a source of considerable profit; also, a Grist Mill which has always had an extensive custom; a Gen[illegible] and a Screw, both new; a good dwelling and other [illegible] on a healthy location, and [illegible]

If [illegible]

Schools.

SCHOOL.

MR. GEO. W. JEWETT will open a School in this place on the first Monday of October next, comprising all the branches of an English and Classical education usually taught in the Academies and High Schools of New England, where he has been for many years one of the most successful teachers.

He has also had much experience in the preparation of Teachers for Common Schools.

Reference.—S. JEWETT. [Sept. 9th, 1853—1-tf

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teach